The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 13. SATURDAY, March 23, 1799. No. 6

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

TO BE RENTED.

MY Plantation, known by the name of Bower-Hill, seven miles from the town of Pittsburgh, for one or more years, not exceeding seven. There is on this place about 300 acres of cleared land, two large barns, one of which has been built since the last harvest, with two framed dwelling houses—the former are in good repair, well staked and rived, and about 40 acres of good timothy meadow, the greatest part of which is cultivated, and scarcely a single bush growing in the whole—none need apply but those who are well known for their industry, and knowledge in farming. From one to four able and knowledge in farming. From one to four able bodied Negro fellows, the oldest only 24 years of age, and the youngest about 15, three of them as good ploughmen as any in the State, and two of them very good waggoners, those men to be had at £. 15 per year and their cloathing, which must be cheap considering the wages now giving—horses, milch cows, sheep, hogs, and all kinds of farming utensils, with an ox cart and waggon, may also be had with the plantation on very reasonable terms.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, 12th March, 1799.

William Woods & Co

Have just received at their Store opposite the Market House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which has been selected from the latest importations, and well adapted to the present and approaching season, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 13, 1799.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the first Tuesday of April next, at the adjourned court, to be held at the house of John Reed, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following Lands and Tenements, viz.

One Out Lot adjacent to the town of M'Intosh or Bean, marked in the plan of the out lots of the said town, No. 81, containing ten acres. Taken in execution as the property of Moses Ford, at the suit of William Irwin and Adam Burchfield.

A certain Tract of Land in Mead township, in the neighbourhood of Coffeewago, adjoining lands of the Holland Company and John Mead, warranted in the name of Joseph Clarkson, late the property of Alexander W. Foster; also, two Lots in the town of Meadville, marked in the plan of said town, No. 99, and No. 100, bounded by the Public Square, by Chestnut street, Plumb alley, and Lot No. 101—also, all the right and title of John Garden to a Tract of Land on the west side of French creek, adjoining James Harrington up French creek, and Alexander Buchanan, Esq. below, in the possession of Sam. Culbertson. All taken in execution as the property of John Garden, at the suit of Peacock, Winshill and company.

A part of a Lot of Ground, together with one Brick messuage and the appurtenances, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in Col. Wood's general plan of the town of Pittsburgh, No 181, containing 22 feet in front on Front street, beginning at the corner of Lot No. 180, (in possession of Samuel Ewalt) and extending the said 22 feet on Front street, to part of the said Lot No. 181, now the property of ——— Boswell, thence back on a parallel line with Lot No. 180, thirty four feet, thence on a parallel line with Front street, 22 feet to Lot No. ——, thence &c. to the place of beginning. —— Taken in execution as the property of John Arthurs, at the suit of Mark Deary.

Also, Lots K and L, being portions of Lots No. 152 and 153, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing each 60 feet in front upon Liberty street, and extending back 110 feet to Brewery alley, which alley is unknown in the general plan of said Borough, but laid out for the accommodation of the inhabitants. Also, Lots N, O, P, Q, R and T, being portions of Lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, containing each 60 feet in front on Penn street, and extending back to Butler street, which was also laid off for the convenience of the inhabitants, in the plan of the Point Lots, recorded in the office for Recording of Deeds of Allegheny county, may be seen—also, one Lot in the general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh aforesaid, numbered 371. Taken in execution as the property of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. at the suit of Elliot, Williams & Co.

Also, five parcels of ground, with the appurtenances, on the south side of the Monongahela river in St. Clair township, on the upper end of what is called Crosby's bottom, laid out in Samuel S. Mahon's plan, to be seen in the office for Recording of Deeds, in Allegheny county, marked in said plan No's 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, adjoining Bentley's run, the Monongahela river, and land of Charles Smith, containing in the whole about fifty two acres—also, sixty one acres of land, with the appurtenances, on the north west side of the Monongahela river, above the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Perry's town in the Monongahela river, as described in the office for recording of deeds for Allegheny county, in book F. pages 225 and 226. Taken in execution as the property of John Garden, at the suit of Samuel S. Mahon, Esq. and to be sold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

March 14, 1799.

NAILS,

A few 8-4, Bar Iron, Castings, Sole Leather, and a quantity of Tar in barrels

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, 15th March, 1799.

N. B. Persons indebted to W. Christy are once more requested to settle their accounts.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

AS no truth is more clearly taught in the volume of inspiration, nor any more fully demonstrated in the experience of all ages, than that a deep sense and a due acknowledgment of the governing providence of a Supreme BEING and of the accountableness of men to Him as the searcher of hearts and righteous distributer of rewards and punishments, are conducive, equally to the happiness and rectitude of individuals and to the well being of communities; and it is, also, most reasonable in itself, that men who are made capable of social acts and relations, who owe their improvements to the social state and who derive their enjoyments from it, should as a society make their acknowledgements of dependence and obligation to Him who hath endued them with these capacities, and elevated them in the scale of existence by these distinctions; as it is, likewise, a plain dictate of duty, and a strong sentiment of nature, that in circumstances of great urgency and seasons of imminent danger, recourse and particular supplications should be made to Him who is able to defend or to destroy; in whose hands, moreover, the most precious interests of the people of the United States are full held in jeopardy, by the hostile designs and insidious arts of a foreign nation, as well as by the dissemination among them of those principles subversive of the foundations of all religious, moral, and social obligation, that have produced incalculable mischief and misery in other countries; and as, in fine, the observance of special seasons for public religious solemnities, is calculated to avert the evils which we ought to deprecate, and to excite to the performance of the duties which we ought to discharge—by calling and fixing the attention of the people at large to the momentous truths already recited, by affording opportunity to teach and inculcate them, by animating devotion and giving to it the character of a national act:—For these reasons I have thought proper to recommend, and I do hereby recommend accordingly, that Wednesday the Twenty-fifth Day of April next, be observed throughout the United States of America, as A DAY OF SOLEMN HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER.—That the Citizens, on that Day, abstaining as far as may be from their secular occupations, devote the time to the sacred duties of religion, in public and in private: That they call to mind our numerous offences against the Most High GOD, confess them before Him with sincerest penitence, implore his pardoning mercy through the Great Mediator and Redeemer, for our past transgressions, and that, through the grace of His Holy Spirit, we may be disposed and enabled to yield a more suitable obedience to His righteous requisitions in time to come. That He would interpose to arrest the progress of that impiety and licentiousness in principle and practice, so offensive to Himself and so ruinous to mankind: That He would make us deeply sensible that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is the reproach of any people:" That He would turn us from our transgressions and turn His displeasure from us: That He would withhold us from unreasonable discontent, from disunion, faction, sedition, and insurrection: That He would preserve our country from the desolating sword: That He would save our cities and towns from a repetition of those awful pestilential visitations under which they have lately suffered so severely, and that the health of our inhabitants, generally, may be precious in his sight: That He would favour us with fruitful seasons, and so bless the labours of the husbandman as that there may be food in abundance for man and beast: That He would prosper our commerce, manufactures, and fisheries; and give success to the people in all their lawful industry and enterprize: That He would smile on our Colleges, Academies, Schools, and Seminaries of Learning, and make them nurseries of sound science, morals, and religion: That He would bless all Magistrates, from the highest to the lowest, give them the true spirit of their station, make them a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well: That He would preside over the Councils of the Nation at this critical period, enlighten them to a just discernment of the public interest, and save them from mistake, division, and discord: That He would succeed our preparations for defence, and bless our armaments by land and by sea—That He would put an end to the effusion of human blood, and the accumulation of human misery among the contending nations of the Earth, by disposing them to justice, to equity, to benevolence, and to peace—And that He would extend the blessings of knowledge, of true liberty, and of pure and undefiled religion throughout the world.

And I do, also, recommend that with these acts of humiliation, penitence and prayer, fervent thanksgiving to the Author of all good be united, for the countless favours which He is still continuing to the people of the United States, and which render their condition, as a nation, eminently happy when compared with the lot of others.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the said States the twenty-third.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, December 15.

SIR Lawrens Parsons is said to have had a conversation with the Marquis Cornwallis, respecting the projected Union, in which his Excellency avowed the intention of government to bring the measure into discussion, encouraged thereto by the assurance that it would be acceptable to the majority of the people, but adding that if the general opinion should be against it, the measure would not be persisted in. The Earl of Charlemont had also a very interesting conversation with the Viceroy.

Letters from Cork mention that a Union of this Kingdom with Great Britain, is spoken of there in very desirable terms as beneficial effects would accrue from such a measure to that city.

Yesterday morning, the noted Desperado, who called himself Gen. Oneil, and was at the head of the plundering gang who lately robbed the mail coaches in the counties of Kildare and Wicklow, was apprehended in bed in Drury-Lane, in the soft embraces of a Dulcinea. His courage was completely cut on this occasion, for he was in great trepidation when taken into custody. The doughty General was conveyed to a secure lodging in Castle Yard, where he still remains.

We are extremely sorry to say, that disturbances and nocturnal robberies still continue to annoy the peaceable inhabitants of the county of Wicklow. Scarcely a night passes, in the vicinity of Bray, Newton Mount Kennedy, Delgany, and that quarter, without some outrages of this sort being committed by detachments of rebel banditti.

No less than 18 fellows have been taken up and committed to prison by Captain Cotthurst.

Extract of a letter from Ballinglass, Dec. 13.

"Saturday being the fair day of this town, proved a melancholy one indeed. As several of the loyal inhabitants of this neighbourhood were at Stohan between this town and Stratford, on their return home, they were pursued by a party of the rebels, who, taking advantage of the 89th regiment being under orders to march the following morning, attacked, and (I am sorry to say) killed seven of them. One, a gallant lad, named D'Macginnes, a member of Captain Saunder's corps, was pursued by them to his father's house and was most barbarously murdered in his mother's arms. Two soldiers of the 89th, who had walked a little way out of the town, were way-laid and shot in a most inhuman manner. They and the other victims were this day buried with military honours. All this happened so early as three or four o'clock in the evening. The night proved nearly as melancholy as the day. The rebels went to the house of Mr. Wilson, who is Serjeant in Mr. Saunder's corps, destroyed every thing of value in his house, and, in the wantonness of mischief, cut the throats of all his fowl, scattered about all his flour, tea, and sugar, on the floor, mixed with grass, and trampled it under their feet, to prevent it from being of any use. Last night they went to Stephen Wilson's, of Barronstown, burnt his house to the ground and destroyed his haggart, which was worth upwards of 400l. and were then proceeding to his brother's, when a party of the dragoons quartered at Timolin, came on them and obliged them to retreat. Captain Ryves, General Dundas's Aid-de Camp, was yesterday fired at from behind a hedge.—Captain Saunders and two other gentlemen, riding near the glen of Amall, were some days ago fired at from behind a hedge, but received no injury. In short, there is scarce a night passes that we do not hear of some murder or robbery being committed."

LONDON, December 17.

Yesterday arrived the Mail from Hamburgh, due last Wednesday. Although it brings no news of a decisive nature in regard to public affairs on the continent, yet the correspondence by it is rather interesting than otherwise.

Every thing indicates approaching hostilities; but the season of the year must prevent for the present any operations in the North of Germany. The Archduke Charles has established his Head Quarter at a town called Monfort, adjoining the country of the Grisons. The imperial troops quartered in Bohemia, have marched partly to Tyrol and partly to the Lake of Constance; they are to be replaced by the Russians, who, it is supposed will act against General Jourdan, and defend Franconia and Lower Suabia. This is perhaps one of the reasons why the command in chief of the Russian army has been given to Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who is peculiarly interested to defend the dominions of his brother.

Prince Frederick of Orange has assumed the command of the imperial army in Italy, composed of 120,000 men. General Joubert, Commander in Chief of the French army in that country, has also entered upon his functions, and has ordered all the Austrian officers to quit the territory of the Cisalpine republic.

Notwithstanding these public appearances foreign Gazettes throw out many hints that Directory is actively employed in endeavouring to negociate a general peace. The Stuttgard Gazette of the 27th ult. speaks very positively on this subject. It states, "that Citizen Sieyes who resides at Berlin, has received dispatches relative to a general peace and even to a treaty with England."—Some people will, no doubt, endeavour to couple this paragraph with Grenville's mission to Berlin.

LONDON, December 18.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Army of General Buonaparte in Egypt.

Extract of a letter from M. Savary to his Brother Dugelat.

Cairo, July

I write what follows at the request and in the words of my brother—"We live more wretchedly than ever we lived in our lives; we have not one drop of wine, nor even brandy. Thy brother intreats thee to take means for bringing on three or four hogsheads of both as soon as possible (not less than a ton of each) from the transports at Civita Vechia. Remember to get all these articles from Collioure. Do not forget wine, brandy, and rum; it is an age since we have been in most need of them all. There is very little, and that little is extremely bad, above all things, and not to be procured. Another thing that thou art desired to do, is to embark the pair of shoes and shirts for the division, as well as the baggage of General Desaix. The men are absolutely without either, and we fear they will be given to others. Adieu; we expect that by the best thou canst; above all, do not forget that we shall have no wine nor brandy without thou bringest it with thee; remember that of the 18 deal cases, 14 belong to General Buonaparte. In the name of God bring the baggage and our brandy; the whole army is afflicted with a diarrhea, with drinking water.—In the name of God, wine, brandy, and rum."

Extract of a letter from Adjutant General Boyer to the Commander in Chief of the army of England.

"*Grand Cairo, July*

"MY GENERAL,

"Our entrance into Grand Cairo will doubtless excite that exultation at home which an extraordinary event is calculated to produce; but when you come to know the kind of enemy we had to combat, the little art they employed against us, and the perfect nullity of all our measures, our expedition and our victories will appear to you very common things. We arrived by making an assault upon a place without defence, and garrisoned by about 500 Janissaries, of whom scarce a man knew how to level a musket. I allude to Alexandria, a huge and wide extended skeleton of a place, open on every side, and most certainly very unable to resist the efforts of 25,000 men, who attacked it at the same time.—We lost, notwithstanding, 150 men, which might have preserved by only a small garrison in the town, but it was thought necessary to begin by striking terror into the enemy. After this we marched against the Mamelukes, a people formerly celebrated among the Egyptians for their bravery. This rabble (I cannot call them so) of which has not the most trifling idea of war, and which knows nothing of war but the noise that is spilt in it, appeared for the first time opposed to our army on the 13th July. From the first dawn of day, they made a general charge of their forces, which struggled round and over our army like so many cattle, sometimes galloping and sometimes dancing in groups of twenty, one hundred, &c. After some time they made several attempts, in a style equally ridiculous and curious to break in upon us; but finding every where a resistance which they by no means did not expect; they spent the day in wheeling us exposed to the fury of a burning sun. Had we been a little more enterprizing than we, I think their fate would have been decided. But General Buonaparte temporized, that he might make a trial of his enemy, and become acquainted with their manner of fighting. The day ended with the retreat of the Mamelukes, scarcely left 25 men. We continued our march up the Nile till the 21st, which was the day that put a final termination to the power of the Mamelukes in Egypt. I should be familiar with the language of the people, and, what is of more importance, in the confidence of the people, to be enabled to give you an idea of the riches found in this city; but from the complaints I hear, and the demands of several of the Generals who wish to return, I can easily perceive that there are vast discontents in the army. Generally speaking, it is hardly possible to conceive the miseries endured by the army during our days march; finding no where a bit of bread, nor a drop of wine, we were reduced to live on melons, gourds, poultry, buffaloe meat, and Nile water. Such, my General, is the short account of our operations.—There is a talk already of our ascending the Nile, as far as Cataract, an expedition that will make a number of officers throw up their commission."

Dec. 19. A cartel arrived at Dover from Calais on Sunday evening with a number of passengers, but we do not find that any papers were brought over by it, or any other but those which the officers have received. We understand the cartel brings the important news, that Malta was evacuated by the French, and that the Turks and French troops have all retired to Cairo, leaving the island to be taken possession of by Lord Nelson.

American Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) February 22.

Americans! unite, rally round your government—look on French men with the eye of fuſpicion, and prepare to meet them as enemies, the ſword! And BEWARE OF FRENCH AGENTS! This was the caution of the late Major General Pinckney, to Americans, while he was their envoy to, and was in France. Facts of the neceſſity of this caution have ſucceeded each other almoſt every day, for the two or three laſt years; but they are now ſo plain and poſitive, that they muſt convict the minds of all but ſuch as deſerve tranſportation to France, or the gallows.

His Excellency Governor Rutledge, and the Collector of this port, about five weeks ago, received a letter from Col. Pickering, Secretary of State to the United States, to the following effect:

That government had obtained inteſſigence that certain perſons were to embark from Hamburgh to this port, as agents of the French Directory, charged with diſpatches of a hoſtile nature to the peace and welfare of the United States.

The Secretary of State then gave the names of the perſons and their deſcription; alſo of the veſſel in which the paſſports which it was expected they would have; and informed further, that the diſpatches and papers of conſequence, would be ſecreted in two falſe bottomed tubs, and requeſted that the neceſſary ſteps ſhould be taken to ſecure the ſuſpected perſons and their papers, as ſoon as they arrived here.

Captain Thompſon, the boarding officer of the port, was accordingly inſtructed to notice particularly, and report without delay all paſſengers from Europe.

Yeſterday he had the happineſs and good fortune to board the brig Minerva, Capt. Cramp, in 30 days from Hamburgh, and reported her arrival, and that there were four or five paſſengers on board. This brig was the expected veſſel, and the Collector, Major Simons, attended by Mr. William Crafts, agent of the United States for the naval and war departments, went immediately on board with proper aſſiſtance, to examine and ſecure the ſuſpected perſons with their papers. As ſoon as they got on board, they enquired the perſons by names they had received, and were anſwered affirmatively; theſe were directly ſearched and given into cuſtody, and the ſearch continued for the tubs, which were fortunately diſcovered in the cabin; the tubs were broken open, and the papers taken out; the horrors of guilt were depicted ſtrongly on the countenances of the guilty wretches, and their bodies ſhook with fear and trembling.

There was a deſign to have thrown them overboard from the cabin window, but it was prevented by the expedition of the gentlemen who undertook the buſineſs. Three of the fellows are Frenchmen, and one of them a white perſon; a Dane was alſo taken up, who was evidently concerned in the conſpiracy, and endeavoured to take hold of the tubs under her arm.

The four men and their female accomplice are now confined at Fort Pinckney, their trunks and baggage are taken to the Cuſtom-houſe, and the important TALES OF THE TUBS are under the examination of Major General Pinckney, to whom they were immediately delivered. The developements will come out in ſeaſon.

BOSTON February 23

Extract of a letter from an American captain at Gibraltar, November 27.

"I told you before I ſailed, that this would be a voyage of riſque, and ſo it has proved thus far. On entering the ſtreights, we were under the neceſſity of beating off three privateers that came from the Spaniſh ſhore doubtleſs with the intention of carrying us into Algeſiras. We fired 25 ſhot at them before they ſheered off. On paſſing Gibraltar point the Spaniſh fort fired four or five hundred which paſſed between our maſts, without doing us any injury. Another privateer came out from under the point, and was nearly on board of us; four well directed diſcharges of round and grape made them ſcramble off. Thoſe privateers were from 50 to 60 men, and ſome of them carry a thirty pounder in their bows.

The day after we arrived, we witneſſed the moſt diſtreſs at this place. A moſt tremendous gale came on, and during the night blew with a fury ſince ſcarcely remembered here. I witneſſed ſeveral of our decks ſhips driving foul of each other and daſhing againſt the rocks, and others founder at anchor. The Medaſa 50 gun ſhip drove on ſhore and is loſt. A beautiful Engliſh ſhip anchored a little aſtern of us parted her cables, went on the rocks juſt to leeward of us and in five minutes, I ſaw her daſh to pieces. The crew narrowly ſaved their lives by ropes thrown from the tops of the rocks by the ſentinels. A brig run foul of a ſhip and inſtantly ſunk, ſeveral large tranſports went on ſhore. Capt. Wilder, in the ſchooner Polly of Boſton drove on ſhore, fortunately in ſuch a manner that he has ſince got her off; but is very uncertain if ſhe is fit to carry to ſea. A ſchooner Ann ſchooner, capt. Hutchins, went on ſhore at the ſame time, and is entirely loſt. The gale began on about ten a clock at night, we were early apprized of it, and got our top gallant top maſts and yards on deck, which enabled us to ride it out; but the ſight of the deſtruction, the inevitable fate that threatened us, and horrible appearance of the rocks ready to receive us had we parted with our cables was truly diſtreſſing; towards morning the gale abated; but ſtill it looked wild; at daylight a large anchor came off, and I made out to get on ſhore, and procure another cable, the ſea and wind were ſo terrible that I was obliged to give an extraordinary price for a boat to carry it on board the ſhip; the bottom is ſo rocky, and ſo many anchors lying about I found our cables were chafing we now moored our ſhip afreſh, and heaving in the cable we had rode the greateſt ſtrain by, I found it ſtranded, and the anchor hooked into an immenſe chain on one of the mooring of the Spaniſh ſhips which were ſunk here at the ſiege.

I have had half an hour's converſation with Lord St. Vincents. He informed me he had read newſpapers which I ſent him on my arrival with great ſatisfaction. He ſpoke handſomely of the ſpirit of our countrymen, in defending their property. Some of our men had been preſſed who had no protections. I repreſented to his Lordſhip the great expence of our arming, that I hoped he would not take means of defence out of our hands by depriving us of our ſeamen; he replied, that we were all fighting the common cauſe of Chriſtendom, and ſhedding our blood in defence of humanity, and that notwithſtanding he was in great want of men, I ſhould have all mine back, foreigners included, and immediately gave an order for their releaſe.

"The Mediterranean is ſtill crouded with French privateers, who lay ſecreted under the land; many of them mount from 12 to 14 ſix pounders; and from late accounts, it is ſaid an order has come from the directory, that none ſhould be fitted out under that force. They are deſperate fellows, but I hope we have ſpirit enough to meet them."

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I tranſmit you a document which ſeems to be intended to be a compliance with the condition mentioned, at the concluſion of my meſſage to Congreſs, of the 21ſt of January laſt.

Always diſpoſed and ready to embrace every plauſible appearance of probability, of preſerving or reſtoring tranquility, I nominate William Vans Murray, our miniſter, reſident at the Hague, to be miniſter plenipotentiary to the French republic.

If the Senate ſhall adviſe and conſent to his appointment, effectual care ſhall be taken in his inſtructions, that he ſhall not go to France, without direct and unequivocal aſſurances from the French government, ſignified by their miniſter of exterior relations, that he ſhall be received in character, ſhall enjoy the privileges attached to his character, by the law of nations; and that a miniſter of equal rank, title and powers, ſhall be appointed to treat with him, to diſcuſs and conclude all controverſies between the two republics, by a new treaty.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, February 18, 1799.

[COPY.]

LIBERTY. [L. S.] EQUALITY.

Exterior Relations, 3d Diviſion.

Paris, 7th Vendemaire, of the 7th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

The Miniſter of Exterior Relations, to Citizen Pichon, Secretary of Legation, of the French Republic, near the Batavian Republic.

I have received ſucceſſively, citizen, your letter of the 22d and 27th Fructidor; they afford me more and more reaſon to be pleaſed with the manner you have adopted, to detail to me your converſation with Mr. Murray. Theſe converſations at firſt, merely friendly, have required conſiſtency, by the ſanction I have given to them by my letter of the 11th Fructidor. I do not regret that you have truſted to Mr. Murray's honor, a copy of my letter. It was intended for you only, and contained nothing but what is conformable to the intentions of government. I am thoroughly convinced, that ſhould explanations take place with confidence, between the two adminiſtrations, irritations would ceaſe, a croud of miſrepreſentations would diſappear, and the ties of friendſhip would be more ſtrongly united, as each party would diſcover the hand that ſought to diſunite them.

But I will not conceal from you, that your letters of the 2d and 3d Vendemaire, juſt received, ſurpriſe me much. What Mr. Murray is ſtill dubious of, has been explicitly declared, even before the Preſident's meſſage to Congreſs, of the 3d of Meſſidor laſt, was known in France. I had written it to Mr. Gerry, namely, on the 24th Meſſidor, and 4th Thirmidor. I did not repeat it to him before he ſet out. A whole paragraph of my letter, to you, of the 11th Fructidor, of which Mr. Murray has a copy, is devoted to developе ſtill more the fixed determination of the French government, according to theſe baſes.—You were right to aſſert, that whatever plenipotentiary the government of the United States might ſend to France, to put an end to exiſting differences, between the two countries, would be undoubtedly received, with the reſpect due to the repreſentatives of a free, powerful, and independent nation.

I cannot citizen, conceive, that the American government need any further declaration from us to induce them in order to renew the negociations, to adopt ſuch meaſures as would be ſuggeſted to them by their deſire to bring the differences to a peaceable end.

If miſunderſtandings on both ſides have prevented former explanations from reaching that end, it is preſumable that thoſe miſunderſtandings being done away, nothing henceforth will bring obſtacles to the reciprocal diſpoſitions. The Preſident's inſtructions to his envoys at Paris, which I have only known by the copy given you by Mr. Murray, and received by me on the 21ſt Meſſidor, announcing (if they contain the whole of the American government's inſtructions) diſpoſitions which could only have been added to thoſe which the Directory has always entertained; and notwithſtanding the irritating and almoſt hoſtile meaſures they have adopted, the Directory has manifeſted its perſeverance in the ſentiments which are depoſited both in my correſpondence with Mr. Gerry, and in my letter to you of the 11th Fructidor, and which I have herein before repeated in the moſt explicit manner. Carry, therefore, citizen, to Mr. Murray, theſe poſitive expreſſions, in order to convince him of our ſincerity, and prevail upon him to tranſmit them to his government.

I preſume, citizen, that this letter will find you at the Hague; if not, I aſk that it may be ſent back to you at Paris.

Salute and Fraternity,

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

THE propoſition of a freſh negociation with France, in conſequence of advances made by the French government having excited ſo general an attention and ſo much converſation, as to have given occaſion to many manifeſtations of the public opinion, by which it appears to me, that a new modification of the embaſſy will give more general ſatisfaction to the nation, and perhaps better anſwer the purpoſes we have in view.

It is upon this ſuppoſition, and with this expectation, I now nominate Oliver Elſworth, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the United States, Patrick Henry, Eſq. late Governor of Virginia, and William Vans Murray, our Miniſter reſident at the Hague, to be envoys extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary to the French Republic, with full powers to diſcuſs and ſettle by a treaty, all controverſies between the United States and France.

It is not intended that the two former of theſe gentlemen ſhall embark for Europe until they ſhall have received from the Executive Directory, direct and unequivocal aſſurances, ſignified by their ſecretary of foreign relations, and that they ſhall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a miniſter or miniſters of equal power ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned to treat with them.

JOHN ADAMS.

February 25, 1799.

A reſpectable Frenchman in this city, requeſted his friend in France to inform him, whether the ſituation of affairs was ſuch as to afford any inducement for his returning to his native country. The latter writes him in anſwer, as follows:

[*Tranſlated for the Philadelphia Gazette.*]

"France pants for peace—for the termination of the revolution. She has need of both—theſe are the moſt prominent traits of her peculiar ſituation: and where is the perſon ſufficiently informed to develope them! How ſhould a ſtranger be acquainted with it, when ſhe herſelf is ignorant of the ſtate of her internal affairs! Traveſſers ſee Paris only—the Gazettes ſpeak of Paris alone—the attention of every body is fixed on that city. Yet PARIS is not ALL FRANCE. Nay, that ſtate is not known even at Paris. How then, can proper ideas of a country be formed, whoſe political, civil and religious inſtitutions have been annihilated—the greater part of whoſe monuments have been deſtroyed—whoſe wealth has been totally changed—whoſe inhabitants would be unknown, had they not retained their activity and bravery: A country, in a word, in which every thing has changed, where every thing is new, and of which no one poſſeſſes an accurate knowledge, who has not ſurveyed it: A country, in fact, whoſe face is ſo changed, ſo unſtable, that it preſents nothing permanent but miſery—the picture of which today, ceaſes to be juſt on the morrow. Yet every one conceives that he views France in a true light; becauſe he looks the priſm of his paſſions, and the painting always exhibits to him the reſemblance of a party, with whoſe colouring it is executed.

"The inſolence of thoſe in power; the ſhameleſs conduct of both the ſexes; the countenance given to proſtitutes; their gold and diamonds, contraſted with the rags of the unfortunate—the deſpair and ſuicide of a number of unhappy perſons, reduced to poverty and diſtreſs—the chicanery and inſatiable cupidity of ſtock-jobbers, are the conſequences of abominable licentiouſneſs.—A government without reſources, an exhauſted treaſury; and incapable of contending againſt party rage; in which intrigue and money pave the way to places of truſt—in which one party is diſtinguiſhed by its fury, another by its apathy, and a third by its martial appearance; where both ſexes anticipate puberty, and the moſt audacious crime is timid modeſty: In a word, in which are aſſaſſinations, and robberies of every kind, the moſt attrocious manners; and, in fact, not one individual capable of comprehending this depravity. Such is the picture of France!"

To the Members of the Synod of Philadelphia.

Brethren,

THE Synod of Philadelphia, at their annual meeting in May laſt, adjourned to meet in the city of Philadelphia in May 1799, in the full expectation and belief that the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church would be convened in ſaid city, at the ſame time. But after the Synod had broken up, it was determined that the next meeting of the Aſſembly ſhould be at the town of Wincheſter, in Virginia. From this circumſtance the duty of attending on the higheſt judicature of our church, has become incompatible with an attendance on Synod, at the time to which it ſtands adjourned; ſo that, if a meeting of the Synod ſhould then take place, the delegates to the Aſſembly would be deprived of the privilege of being preſent at it. In conſideration of theſe circumſtances, and of the opinion and advice of many members of the Synod explicitly ſignified to me, on this ſubject. I do hereby give notice, that the Synod of Philadelphia will not meet in May next; but that it is further adjourned till the third Tueſday of May, which will be in the year of our Lord 1800, then to meet in the ſecond Preſbyterian Church in this city of Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN DAVENPORT, Moderator of Synod of Philadelphia.

March 1ſt, 1799.

FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

A work lately publiſhed in Paris contains the following calculations, which have been already incorrectly and imperfectly copied into ſome of the French papers, and tranſlated, with all their inaccuracies, into ours.

According to this writer, the amount of the emigration from France, ſince the 4th of July 1789, is 124.000 perſons, 9000 of whom are male *Nobleſſe*.

This number is compoſed of the following claſſes:

Nobles,	16,932
Prieſts,	25,000
Nobleſſe belonging to the Army	8,492
Members of the Parliaments	404
Landed Proprietors	9,633
Farmers	3,168
Lawyers	2,867
Bankers	230
Merchants	7,800
Notaries	324
Phyſicians	518
Surgeons	540
Nobleſſe belonging to the Navy	2,000
Male Artiſans	22,723
Female Artiſans	3,000
Servants	2,000
Children of both Sexes	3,083
Perſons of different Profeſſions, not included in the above	4 428 6,632
Total	124,000

There is a very great difference between this calculation and the liſt found in the poſſeſſion of Durand Maillaine, and read before the court, when he was tried as Agent for the Emigrants. His liſt made the number amount to 400,000; which is probably a pretty accurate eſtimate of all the fugitives from France. The above calculation is made from the public liſts publiſhed by authority, and is ſo far correct; but it is well known that vaſt numbers have emigrated whoſe names were never placed upon theſe liſts.

NEW YORK, March 2.

When the firſt armed American ſhip laſt ſummer, entered the Havanna, the Spaniards expreſſed their joy in the moſt open and unequivocal manner. There never was a more unnatural connection than that of France and Spain—a Spaniard always has, and does now, hate a Frenchman, as much as we do the moſt execrated reptile. This earneſt, therefore, of the ſpirit of Americans and oppoſition to France, drew forth an involuntary burſt of admiration and applauſe, which the preſence of numbers of Frenchmen could not ſuppreſs.

Pittsburgh, March 23.

With pleaſure we inform the Citizens of the Weſtern Country, that JAMES ROSS, Eſq. of this town, is nominated as a proper perſon to ſucceed our preſent Governor, whoſe time of office expires in October next.

We alſo hear, that THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of this State, is likewiſe nominated for the ſame office.

The Citizens of the Weſtern Country have it now in their power to place one of their own citizens in the Chief Magiſtrate's chair, and, we have reaſon to believe, that on the day of Election they will manifeſt their deſire of doing ſo, by ſupporting Mr. Roſs.

COMMUNICATION.

It is ſaid, that the Editor of the Herald of Liberty, has another Prayer, cut and dry, for the Preſident's uſe on the 25th of April next—Is it not aſtoniſhing, that ſuch profanity and mockery of Religion ſhould be countenanced in this country?

MR. SCULL,

By inſerting the following you will oblige one of your friends, and a ſincere friend to his country:

The character of a late Patriot.

—BUT when a man ſets up theſe extraordinary pretenſions, and endeavours to paſs himſelf upon the world, for one of ſuch ſtrict juſtice and inflexible integrity, as to be under no influence, to be governed by no prejudices, and to be determined only by truth and reaſon, and the real merits of the caſe; it will be neceſſary to look a little more narrowly into his conduct, and to compare one part of it with another; to ſee, if upon the whole, he has that virtue, which he aſcribes to himſelf; or if he only, puts on the ſhew and appearance of it, in order to make himſelf ſignificant and impoſe upon the weakneſs and credulity of the people.——

Suppoſe then a man, univerſally notorious for the moſt abſurd avarice, of a peeviſh, capricious, forward temper; of little, low, mean habits, and extremely aſſuming, ſelf ſufficient, and prone wedded to the greateſt degree of obſtinacy in his opinions, if contradicted in them, and yet always irreſolute, waving and changing them every moment, if let alone; deaf to the moſt clear and convincing reaſon; and yet his ears always open to the groſeſt and moſt fulſome flattery; eaſy to be prevailed on by the former in any thing though moſt plainly and manifeſtly for the public good; and yet to be drawn in by the latter to engage in the loweſt works of faction, and to do the dirtieſt jobs; ſo blind as not to ſee that he is only a tool and a property of others; and yet ſo vain as to imagine, that he leads and directs them: puffed up with the conceit of his own weight and importance, and yet ſcorned, deſpiſed and laughed at by thoſe that pay

the most adulation : a great pretender to juſtice : and yet perpetually breaking through the moſt obvious rules of it, to gratify his pride or ill nature : taxing prejudice and offence againſt particular perſons without any reaſon ; and yet procuring him malice and reſentment againſt them without any meaſure : affecting a conſcientious ſtrictneſs and ſtrict integrity, in order to ſtrip him of his good name : and make himſelf of weight and conſideration in his own opinion, a man entirely governed by caprice and whim, in every body's eſteem with vulgar ; and yet diſcovering, upon all occaſions, a manifeſt biaſs and partiality : always preſent and eager to diſtinguiſh him ſelf in every ſection, right or wrong, which he thinks may increaſe his own credit and authority : and yet abſolutely bent on ſinking away, in caſes where *common juſtice* is concerned ; if he imagines he can raiſe no altars of vain glory to himſelf, by appearing in them ; in a word, never right—but upon wrong principles : never promoting good, but with an ill or ſelfiſh deſign—affecting popularity with the moſt unpopular qualities in the world ; fond to be thought benevolent and humane, with a natural malevolence againſt all mankind, haſty, impatient, and overbearing, in all things that require the greateſt ſeriouſneſs, temper and deliberation, captious, poſitive, and important in the moſt light and trifling ; led into continual errors and inconſiſtencies for want of judgment, never to be better informed for want of temper, of great weight and conſideration in his own opinion, a man entirely governed by caprice and whim, in every body's eſteem.

Should ſuch a perſon, I ſay, ſet himſelf up for the Oracle of the State and the idol of the people; for a man of the moſt conſummate wiſdom, and the moſt untainted virtue ; for an independent, diſintereſted, unbiaſſed patriot, a friend to neither one party or the other, but equally juſt and impartial to all, unwearied in ſupporting thoſe that do right, as indefatigable in oppoſing thoſe that do wrong—ſhould there be found ſome weak enough to believe all thoſe extraordinary things of him—ſhould there be others artful and deſigning enough to flatter him till he believes them of himſelf ; ſhould the former, from the high idea they have conceived of him, ſuffer themſelves to be led and directed entirely by him—ſhould the latter, by impoſing on his weakneſs and ſoothing his vanity, draw him in, to be led and directed entirely by them—ſhould not the idol be ſtripped of the falſe ornaments that his followers and flatterers have dreſſed him up with, in order to undeceive the world and ſhew them what a wooden god it is they worſhip.

I am ſenſible there is no ſuch perſon at preſent, and perhaps this age is too wiſe and too ſagacious to be impoſed upon by the moſt ſolemn appearances, or artful pretences to extraordinary ſanctity and virtue, but the hypocrite act his part ever ſo well—but ſuch impoſtures have been ſeen in the world, and ſuch may ariſe again—and the experience of paſt times have ſhewn us, that more miſchief has been introduced, more diſtractions in the States, and revolutions in government, have been occaſioned, by the artifices of ſuch deceivers, than was ever by Princes, or the intrigues of Miniſters—and therefore it ought to be acceptable to all who wiſh well to their country, to warn them againſt the deſigns of the former, if any ſuch appear hereafter as againſt the attempts of the latter—for both may be equally fatal to the Conſtitution of the Federal Government.

LIST OF LAWS,

Paſſed at the Third Seſſion, of the Fifth Congreſs of the United States, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the third of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and ending the third of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine.

1. An act for the puniſhment of certain crimes therein ſpecified.

2. An act reſpecting balances reported againſt certain ſtates, by the commiſſioners appointed to ſettle the accounts between the United States and the ſeveral ſtates.

3. An act to alter the ſtamp duties impoſed upon foreign bills of Exchange and bills of lading, by an act, entitled "An act laying duties upon ſtamped veſſum, parchment, and paper ;" and further to amend the ſame.

4. An act further to ſuſpend the commercial intercourſe between the United States and France and the dependencies thereof.

5. An act for the relief of Jonathan Haſkill.

6. An act to authoriſe the reimburſement of monies expended in rendering aid to ſick and deſtitute American ſeamen in foreign countries.

7. An act for the relief of Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, and of Samuel Watt, of the city of Philadelphia.

8. An act appropriating a certain ſum of money to defray the expenſe of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians.

9. An act for the augmentation of the navy.

10. An act authoriſing the eſtabliſhment of docks.

11. An act authoriſing the purchaſe of timber for naval purpoſes.

12. An act reſpecting quarantines and health laws.

13. An act fixing the pay of the captains and commanders of ſhips and veſſels of war of the United States.

14. An act to amend the act, intitled, "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves, within the United States.

15. An act providing compenſation for the marſhals, clerks, attornies, jurors and witneſſes in the courts of the United States, and to repeal certain parts of the acts therein mentioned ; and for other purpoſes.

16. An act for the relief of Thomas Lewis.

17. An act to amend an act, intitled "An act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the diſtrict of Tenneſſee."

18. An act making appropriation for defraying the expences which may ariſe in carrying into effect certain treaties between the United States and the ſeveral tribes or nations of Indians.

19. An act allowing James Mathers compenſation for ſervices done for the United States, and expences incurred in rendering ſaid ſervices, as ſergeant at arms to the Senate.

20. An act altering the time of holding the diſtrict court in Vermont.

21. An act concerning French citizens that have been or may be captured and brought into the United States.

22. An act giving eventual authority to the Preſident of the United States to augment the army.

23. An act to provide for the ſecurity of bail in certain caſes.

24. An act to augment the ſalaries of the officers therein mentioned.

25. An act to regulate the medical eſtabliſhment.

26. An act to grant an additional compenſation for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine, to certain officers of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

27. An act for the government of the navy of the United States.

28. An act to eſtabliſh the compenſation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on impoſts and tonnage ; and for other purpoſes.

29. An act authoriſing an augmentation of the marine corps.

30. An act to erect a beacon on Boon iſland.

31. An act to regulate and fix the compenſation of clerks.

32. An act to eſtabliſh the poſt office of the United States.

33. An act to amend the act, intitled "An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military ſervices, and for the ſociety of the United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the heathens."

34. An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine.

35. An act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and to preſerve peace on the frontiers.

36. An act in addition to an act for the more general promulgation of the laws.

37. An act authoriſing the Preſident of the United States to fill certain vacancies in the army or navy.

38. An act making additional appropriations for the year 1799.

39. An act veſting the power of retaliation in the Preſident in certain caſes.

40. An act reſpecting the diſtillers of Geneva.

41. An act for the relief and ſupport of American ſeamen.

42. An act to alter and diſcontinue certain poſt roads, and to eſtabliſh others.

43. An act for the better organizing of the troops of the United States.

44. An act authoriſing the ſale of lands between the Great and little river Miami, in the United States territory north weſt of the rivers Ohio, and for giving pre-emption to certain perſons.

45. An act for the relief of Comfort Sands and others.

46. An act to eſtabliſh the ſalary of the deputy poſt maſter general.

47. An act to regulate the collection of duties on impoſts and tonnage.

48. An act for the ſupport of the naval eſtabliſhment for the year 1799.

49. An act for the ſupport of the military eſtabliſhment for the year 1799.

50. An act in addition to the act for the relief and protection of American ſeamen, and further to amend the ſame.

A reſolution to empower the Secretary of Senate and the Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to ſubſcribe for 400 copies of the Journals of Congreſs.

A reſolution to grant compenſation to the ſergeant at arms of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, while ſick during laſt ſeſſion.

The *Lawyers*, (ſays a late London paper) we underſtand, do not in general much condemn the Attorney who *wrote a libel* on himſelf, and afterwards brought his action againſt the Printer. Buſineſs, they ſay, has of late been ſo ſlack, that, in one way or other, *ſomething muſt be done.*

For the recovery of a perſon who had fainted, one of the faculty recommended SAL VOLATILE. An officious kinſman, correcting the preſcription of the phyſician, obſerved, that a woman would only make him worſe !

For Sale.

ONE *undivided third part of* 5000 *acres of* LAND, *ſituate on Big Beaver, about* 15 *miles from the Ohio. Theſe lands are held by warrant and ſettlement—They are generally of a good quality, and the terms of purchaſe will be made eaſy. Apply to* ISAAC GREGG, *Pittſburgh, or* RICHARD H. MORRIS, *Philadelphia.*

March 22, 1799. 3*m.*

TO BE RENTED,

On reaſonable Terms,

A *Valuable Griſt and Saw Mill, the Griſt mill has two pair of ſtones in good order, the ſituation is good and very public, they are known by the name of Jeffrey's mills. The road from Waſhington to Beaver town, and ſeveral other public roads paſſes by them, and they are* 13 *miles from Pittſburgh. Poſſeſſion may be had on the* 9*th April next.*

JANE JEFFERY,
ALEX. M'CANLIS.

March 14, 1799.

FINDING that all the requeſts I have made to thoſe indebted to me to make payment, have not been regarded, but treated with contempt, and as it is impoſſible for a Printer to live without eating, or print without paper ; and as neither food nor paper can be procured without money, I am determined to put all the accounts of thoſe who are indebted to me, into the hands of a Juſtice of the Peace, for recovery, if not paid in three weeks from this date—in the mean time, I give this notice, that thoſe who are diſpoſed to pay without trouble or coſt, may have an opportunity of doing it. The ſum due by each individual is a mere trifle, but when collected in the aggregate becomes of importance. The Printer, therefore, flatters himſelf, that every perſon of reflection will ſee the neceſſity of making payment without further delay.

The Printer mentions with pleaſure and gratitude, that a reſpectable part of his ſubſcribers have been punctual in their payments, and to thoſe he is indebted for being enabled to continue the publication of the Gazette, and aſſures them that his induſtry ſhall not be wanting to render it uſeful.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is now printed on paper ſuperior in ſize to any in the Weſtern Country—it is, therefore proper that the public ſhould be informed of the terms on which it can be obtained.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year, one half paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other at the end of ſix months, if required—when ſent by poſt, the poſtage muſt be paid in addition.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents—thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion. It is neceſſary that the continuance be noted on the advertiſements when ſent to the preſs.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittſburgh, March 22, 1799.

N. B. Produce, of good quality, will be received in payment.

Public Notice.

WE, the under named ſubſcribers having purchaſed ſeparate pieces of land (all in the ſame tract) below the mouth of Long Run on the Youghiogany river, from Peter Luzenheiſer, Jacob Lutzenheiſer, and Daniel M'Millen, for which we have paſſed our bonds ſeverally, the firſt part in five bonds of £. 40 each, payable in yearly payments, each payment commencing the 29th day of March yearly, the firſt payment that is due is payable the 29th day of March 1799, ſecond do. of £. 60 each, payable as aforeſaid, but due March 1804 and 1805. The ſecond part is £. 41 6 0 in five yearly payments, payable as above mentioned, ſecond do. of £. 197 3 0 each, payable in 1804 and 1805 — The third part in ſix yearly payments of £. 50 each, payable as aforeſaid, commencing the 29th of March 1799. And as it appears that there is ſome incumbrance on the ſaid land, we do hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as we are determined not to pay them unleſs compelled, or the ſaid incumbrances removed, or ſufficient ſecurity given for the ſame.

his
JOHN ‡ M'MILLIN,
mark.
WILLIAM SILL,
R. COLHOON.

March 20, 1799.

To be Sold,

A Merchant Mill and Plantation, ſituate on the Monongahela river, about two miles above Elizabeth Town, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, containing about 300 acres, 80 of which is firſt rate bottom, 50 of it clear and under good fence, 30 acres of which is timothy meadow, a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, a ferry, and road leading to it from different directions, and a ſugar camp equal if not ſuperior, to any on the river, there are about 60 acres of upland clear and under good fence. On the premiſes is a two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, beautifully ſituated on the bank of the river, 26 by 21 feet, completely finiſhed, and a convenient kitchen adjoining, a good ſhingled ſtable and malt houſe, and ſeveral other houſes. The Mill is ſituated about 200 yards from the river, is well calculated for merchant work, with two bolts and rolling ſkreen. Likewiſe upwards of 100 acres adjoining the former, about 45 acres clear and in tolerable repair, 10 of which is timothy meadow, a young orchard of about 100 apple trees, 60 of which are bearing, and about 300 bearing peach trees, a dwelling houſe with a ſtone chimney, a ſtill houſe and other out-houſes. Both plantations are generally rich walnut, oak, and ſpicewood land ; they will either be ſold together or ſeparately as may ſuit the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES PERRY.

March 19, 1799.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are earneſtly deſired to come and pay off their accounts before the 20th of May next, otherwiſe they may expect to have their accounts put in a way of recovery.

EPHRAIM JONES.

March 20, 1799.

Whereas my wife Jane has, for ſome time paſt, abſented herſelf from my bed and board, without any cauſe or lawful objection, I find myſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of warning all perſons to avoid crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any thing on her account unleſs I am compelled thereto by law.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

March 18, 1799.

Thomas Wilſon,

HAS removed his STORE to the ho the corner of Market and Second S formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES HO where he has for Sale a general aſſortme

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, & GROCE

likewiſe, a variety of the beſt Wines, B and Jamaica Spirits, by the gallon or q caſk, at reduced prices for caſh.

Pittſburgh, March 16, 1799.

GARDEN SEEDS

For Sale by the ſubſcriber.

GOLDEN hotſpur pea, green do. whi yellow dwarf beans, valentine do. different ſorts of pole beans, beets, pa parſley, celery, creſs muſtard white, fa ſavory, ſweet baſil, cucumber early and early ſhort topt radiſh, ſalmon do. ca coſs and imperial letice, ſpinage, Albany white do yellow do. ſweet do. muſk me eight different kinds, water melon.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Blue lupins, yellow do. trumpet marvel yellow do. roſe aller, ſcarlet do. blue roſe ſpur, white do. green valerian, roſe ca labels, catchfly, china poppy, horn do, ſultan, roſe columbine, migenette, painte ſweet pea, white do. everlaſting neolea, gras pink, carnation do. Indian pink, p feather, amiranthus, globe do. globe do ſeveral other kinds ; and I intend leaving by the firſt of April, thoſe who wiſh to be plied muſt apply ſoon.

EDWARD M'CU.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1799.

A Silver WATCH

WAS *left with the ſubſcriber as a pled be redeemed in a few days—the ow hereby notified to redeem the ſame before th of March, otherwiſe it will be ſold at public a*

THOMAS GR

Pittſburgh, March 20, 1799.

Samuel Creigh,

INFORMS all thoſe who are indebted t that from certain arrangements it has b neceſſary to demand payment on or befo 20th May next, and as he has always be willing to commence ſuits, hopes that att will be paid to the above notice.

Pittſburgh, March 29, 1799.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAI

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

APPOINTMENT—By Authority.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON, ESQ. to be gadier-General in the Army of the U States.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION

Has broken out in the Weſtern part o State, which bears a more ſerious and for ble aſpect, than that of Gallatin and the patriots in the mountains.

That active and ſpirited officer, Col. W Nichols, Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Penſy returned yeſterday to the city from a jour Northampton county, and immediately la fore the Preſident a detail of recent tranſ there, of which the following, we believe be found to be a correct outline :

A very ſerious oppoſition to the laws, for ſome time manifeſted itſelf in the reb county of Northampton, and it became ſary for the Marſhal to aſſert the author government. He accordingly proceeded ſcene of inſurrection, and arreſted twenty perſons, for certain acts of reſiſtance to th impoſing a tax on houſes. The Marſhal ha ken recognizances of the priſoners, and the mitted to his authority with apparent ac cence.

On Friday evening, the Marſhal with ni of the arreſted perſons, being at the tav Abraham Levering, in Bethlehem, a bo horſe, to the number of ſixty, well arm part of them in uniform, beſet the houſe, a cued the priſoners. The party was compo militia from the counties of Bucks, Montg and Northampton, and were commanded by low who bears a captain's commiſſion in th tia of Montgomery county : he is a Gerr the name of Fries. The Marſhal narrow caped ſevere perſonal violence, if not aſſaſſi

The Marſhal, with a few mounted foll ſat off again on Monday for the ſcene of rection, with a view of arreſting ſome of th ing Rebels.

The capture of the French frigate Inſur is confirmed by a letter from Captain Trux

The Preſident of the United States has a Proclamation, dated the 12th inſt. orderi inſurgents in Northampton county, to diſper return to their duty as peaceable citizens, the 18th inſt. determining, ſhould they not to call forth the military to ſuppreſs them.

A letter from on board the Montezuma, lat. 30, long. 63, February 20, '99. ſtate "Captain Barry, of the frigate United has been ſo fortunate as to reach a Fren vateer with his heavy metal, and ſunk her had juſt time enough to run along ſide an 60 men, which he attempted to ſend aſh Baſſeterre, Goudaloupe, by hoiſting a f truce, but it being fired on, the benevole ing was given up."

JOHN REED,

INNKEEPER.

INFORMS his friends and customers to accept his beſt wiſhes for their perſonal welfare and informs them and the public in general that he is about to remove from the houſe which he lately occupied, to the houſe fronting the Public Square and adjoining Diamond Alley, in the occupancy of Mr. William M'Millan, where he expects to remain for ſome time for the purpoſe of accommodating any who may chuſe to impoſe upon him any obligation that may ariſe from the nature of his office as innkeeper.

As frequently happens in this, as well as in every other kind of buſineſs, eſpecially when times are hard, that there are ſome, who, either through forgetfulneſs, neglect or indiſpoſition, do not punctually diſcharge their accounts—perhaps it may not be improper, at leaſt it is not unfaſhionable, to remind ſuch of *paying off the old ſcore*; and after my removal in April, we may commence buſineſs on new and generous principles, without be under the neceſſity of throwing our names uſeleſsly into the hands of Magiſtrates, Aldermen, Sheriffs or Conſtables, who, like as many leeches, when once they faſten upon us, will ſuck the laſt drop of our ſubſtance, and leave us to ruminate over one of the greateſt of mortal's temporal curſes—"*an empty purſe.*"

Pittſburgh, February 21, 1799.

FOR SALE.

TWO Story Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Third Street, oppoſite the Academy in the borough of Pittſburgh—the houſe is 22 feet front and 30 feet deep; on the lot is erected a frame tenement of 22 by 14. Alſo, Lot No. 307, adjoining the above mentioned, being in front 60 feet by 169 feet back. The buildings are new, and both lots well incloſed with good fence, and the greateſt part in clover. A number of young bearing fruit trees, viz. apple, peach and cherry. It is needleſs to mention the many advantages attending this ſituation, as any perſon inclining to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes. A part of the purchaſe money will be required, but an ample credit will be given for the balance.—An indiſputable title will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN M'NAMEE.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1799.

N. B. If not ſold before the 5th of April, it will on that day be ſold by public auction.

TO BE RENTED.

A *TAVERN* and *FARM* whereon the ſubſcriber lives, 7 miles from Pittſburgh, on the road to Waſhington. The houſe is large and convenient for a tavern, a good cellar, a never failing well, ſhed, ſtables, a good paled garden, 60 acres of cleared land, 12 of which are good meadow, the whole under good fence. Likewiſe, another handſome frame houſe with 50 acres of cleared land, under good fence, adjoining the above, and alſo another farm on Chartiers Run. Poſſeſſion may be had on the 15th day of March next. If the above farms are not rented before the firſt of April, they will on that day be rented to the higheſt bidder. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Pittſburgh, January 19, 1799.

All thoſe that are indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by the firſt day of April next, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe, with a good kitchen, Cellar and Garden, in the Public Square of the Borough of Pittſburgh. The ſituation is calculated for either a ſtore or a private dwelling. Enquire of the Printer, or of

JOHN WHELEN.

Pittſburgh, February 19, 1799.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next.

A TRACT of Land adjoining the borough of Pittſburgh, on Grant's Hill, containing 50 acres of clear land under fence—there is a houſe and ſtable on the premiſes, and alſo a ſpring of water. For terms apply to William Irwin, Pittſburgh, or to the ſubſcriber on Forbes's road, 11 miles from Pittſburgh.

FRANCIS WILSON.

Pittſburgh, January 21, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of December laſt, make an aſſignment of his property to Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid William to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

To be Let for two Years,

A TWO Story Log Houſe, having four commodious Rooms with Fire Places, a Cellar, Stable and Horſe Shade, a convenient Garden, four acres of excellent Meadow and Paſture, ſix miles from Pittſburgh on the Redſtone, known by the name of Georgevern, and lately occupied by Captain Fulton as ſuch. For further particulars apply to the Subſcriber near the premiſes.

SARAH KATZ.

Weſtmoreland county, St. Clair townſhip,
March 5, 1798.

A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of Twelve Thouſand Dollars to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the Rivers Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authoriſed by an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the Firſt Claſs is as follows:

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of	800		800
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	400		1200
5	of	300		1500
10	of	200		2000
15	of	100		1500
20	of	50		1000
50	of	20		1000
100	of	15		1500
2000	of	7		14000
1	of	2000	last drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of	1000	ſecond laſt drawn	1000
1	of	500	third laſt drawn	500
2210 Prizes			9000 Tickets, at 5 Dols. each	30000
3790 Blanks				

All prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be ſuggeſted how very important are its proſperity and advancement not only to thoſe adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic ſhores.—Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majeſtic rivers, which, joining, flow through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity be in a conſiderable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very diſtant day take poſſeſſion of the delightful ſpot on which the town ſtands, ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh; of Thomas Hamilton, in Greenſburgh; of General Douglaſs in Union Town; of David Redick in the town of Waſhington; of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reeſe in the town of Erie.

IRRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER,
NATHANIEL IRISH,
} Managers.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the Forks of Yough, Weſtmoreland county, Roſtraver townſhip, a bright Bay

MARE

with a ſtar in her forehead, and one of her hind feet white, 7 years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and has a very lofty carriage. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Five Dollars for the Mare only.

WILLIAM FINLEY.

January 19, 1799.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 6th of April next.

THAT well known Tavern the *INDIAN QUEEN*, which was long occupied by the ſubſcriber—*on the premiſes is a good double ſtable, and an excellent pump in the yard. Terms may be known by applying to John Park, next door to the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber in Pitt townſhip.*

A. WATSON.

March 5, 1799.

Margaret Stefens,

Milliner & Mantua-Maker

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that ſhe lives in Second Street two doors above Steele Sample's Eſq. in Mrs. Reed's houſe, where ſhe will be thankful to receive any commands with which they may pleaſe to honour her in the above buſineſs.—She will alſo be happy to execute any Plain-Sewing, the favour of which work ſhe ſolicits from Ladies and Gentlemen, and purpoſes opening a School, in order to teach Sprigging, Marking and Open-Work, provided ſhe can procure Scholars.

March 9, 1798.

Robert I. Clow,

LATELY from ſ, informs the Public that he int ying on the PLAISTERING BUSIN s various branches in Pittſburgh.

March 9, 1799.

N. B. Wanted one pprentices to the above buſineſs, from ars of age.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends for the generous aſſiſtance afforded him ſince he was put in confinement—his ſtores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who adverties he is authoriſed to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the ſaid Gazzam, he can produce no account againſt one perſon. Larwill, who is diſpoſed to pay his juſt debts, has a right to receive, as will be ſeen in the following note that has been obligingly ſent him.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the firſt, and acquainted with every tranſaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertiſement in the Pittſburgh Gazette, calls an *aſſignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an aſſignment, but an *agreement* to aſſign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became veſted in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his ſuit, in conſideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the caſe may be, and to recover your debts as if no ſuch agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MAHON.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living a Bruſh Hill, in Weſtmoreland county, a few days after Chriſtmas, a Mulatto Man named

HARRY,

a tall, likely, well made young fellow. His cloathing in general was remarkably genteel, and what was moſt diſtinguiſhable, his ſhirts were largely ruffled at hands and boſom, and his hair tied behind and faſhionably craped and friſed at the ears. He has lately been ſeen in the town of Waſhington and other parts of the county, inviting ſeveral gentlemen to purchaſe him; alledging that he would rather live in that county, where he might be more convenient to his relations. Whoever will apprehend and deliver him into the jail of any county, wherein he may be taken, and give notice thereof by poſt, to John Scull, Editor of the Pittſburgh Gazette, ſhall receive the above reward. The jailor to whom he may be ſo delivered, is hereby authoriſed and requeſted, to pay this reward to the perſon ſo entitled, which ſhall be punctually refunded at the time of removal.

He is further requeſted to make the confinement as cloſe and ſevere as the nature of ſuch offence will poſſibly admit, not neglecting to have him well ironed, and that his ſubſiſtance may be ſtrictly confined to that of criminal allowance.

JOHN IRWIN.

Bruſh Hill, Weſtmoreland county,
January 22, 1799.

Ohio Furnace,

January 28, 1798.

THE Proprietors of this Furnace congratulate the public on the favorable proſpect it affords of ſupplying the ſettlements on the waters of the Ohio and Miſſiſippi rivers, with Iron of the firſt quality. She is now in blaſt, and has made Caſtings lately equal in beauty and quality to any on this ſide of the mountains. Any orders for Iron-Ware or particular Caſtings ſhall be carefully attended to, and executed with diſpatch. Her ſituation on King's Creek within a mile and a half of the Ohio river, is remarkably favorable for thoſe who wiſh to forward Caſtings either up or down the Ohio; and the proſpect of Mr. Davidſon's ſoon having Barr Iron at his New Forge, nearly compleated, a half a mile below the Furnace, will be an additional convenience to the public.

Cut Nail Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber having eſtabliſhed a Cut Nail Manufactory in Pittſburgh, reſpectfull claims the patronage of the citizens of the Weſtern Country, and informs them that they may be ſupplied with Nails and Sprigs of every deſcription, at a low rate—a generous diſcount will be allowed thoſe who purchaſe a large quantity. It muſt be obvious to every perſon, that large ſums of money are drained out of the Weſtern Country for theſe articles, and the encouragement of this infant manufactory will in ſome meaſure prevent it. Orders for Nails from any part of the country will be thankfully received and forwarded with diſpatch, by

GEORGE HOLDSHIP.

Pittſburgh, January 31, 1799.

N. B. Said Holdſhip has made arrangements ſo as this manufactory ſhall not interfere with his buſineſs of Houſe Carpenter and Joiner.

Gabriel Dubac,

Front Street, has juſt received a freſh and compleat aſſortment of the following articles, viz.

LISBON, Sherry and Port Wines
Old Cogniac Brandy, firſt quality
Jamaica Spirits and Rum
Hyſon Skin, Green and Bohea Teas
Loaf and Brown Sugar
Coffee and Rice
Spaniſh and American Chocolate
Mace, Pepper and Alſpice
Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs
Almonds in the Shell and without Shells
Jar and Common Raiſins
Figs, Prunes, and a general aſſortment of confectionary
Ladies elegant Shoes and Gloves
Silk Stockings from Paris, of different colours
An aſſortment of Jewelry, &c.
Hair Powder and Perfumery—all which he will ſell for caſh, at a very moderate advance.

Pittſburgh, February 1, 1799.

THE Subſcriber having procured the Depoſition on Drafts in Diſtricts No. 1, 2, and 3, takes this method of informing thoſe Gentlemen who have Lands in thoſe Diſtricts, that he will attend at his houſe in the ſecond Diſtrict, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the ſame to thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Slippery Rock, March 8, 1798.

THE *ſubſcriber having laid out a* TOWN *on the road leading from Pittſburgh to Fromans, between the 48 and 49 mile trees from the former place, offers Lots for ſale at Twenty Dollars each—and in order to give an equal chance to purchaſers, the choice will be detrmined by Lottery, which will be carried into effect as ſoon as half the Lots are ſold, which is expected will be in May next. Tickets which will entitle the bearer to ſuch lots as may be drawn to their numbers, may be had of William Dunning, Hugo Fleming and John Scull, in Pittſburgh, and of the ſubſcriber near Slippery Rock, at which places a plan of ſaid Town may be ſeen. Ten Dollars will be demanded on receiving a ticket, and Ten Dollars when the deed is made, which will be done as ſoon after drawing as poſſible*

March 6, 1799. *JAMES BUCHANAN*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE *Plantation containing 198 acres, lying within half a mile of the Monongahela river, within two miles of Devores ferry, in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county. The place is in good repair, the land is well adopted for raiſing grain of any kind. There is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, a good ſtill houſe, and ſeveral never failing ſprings convenient to the houſe, a fine young apple orchard containing 200 trees beginning to bear, alſo a good peach orchard; there are upwards of 100 acres of cleared land, of which about 20 are meadow. The whole or a part will be ſold to accommodate the purchaſer. A clear and indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

STEPHEN WARNER.

March 7, 1799.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

TWO Thouſand Acres of firſt rate quality Land, ſituate on Treacle's creek, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, north-weſt of the River Ohio.

Alſo, an excellent Tract of Donation Land, lying in the Tenth Diſtrict, within one mile of Le Bœuf, containing 250 acres, with allowance.

An indiſputable title will be made.

The above property will be ſold low, if a caſh purchaſer offers, and if not, reaſonable time will be granted upon a payment of part.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, February 8, 1799.

Taken up adrift in the

Ohio river, about 4 miles about George town, a Flat without oars or oar pins, and two Pine Canoes and one Poplar. The owner on proving property and paying charges may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber near Beaver creek,

CHARLES PHILLIS.

March 9, 1799.

Dying Manufactory of

STANDING COLOURS.

THE *ſubſcriber informs the public in general, that he has commenced the above line of buſineſs oppoſite M'Claran's ferry, and adjoining Dan. Bedford, near the Allegheny river, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and will colour blue, green, yellow, red, black, brown, drab, olive, &c. upon linen and cotton thread, likewiſe, upon all manner of linen, woolen, cotton and ſilk, either in the piece or otherwiſe—Turkey red done on cotton equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported—over and under green hats, blue and brown ditto, hat linings with any of the above colours, ſtiffened and glazed. He hopes from his knowledge and experience in ſaid buſineſs (having ſerved a regular time thereto, and worked thereat in ſome of the principal manufactories in Europe) that thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, will be pleaſed. Any commands in ſaid line will be received and deliverd finiſhed at the above place, or at the ſtore of Mr. John Wrenthall in Market ſtreet. All goods in the above line finiſhed in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.*

JAMES DORAN.

Pittſburgh, March 15, 1799.

A Number of Valuable

Town Lots,

WILL be offered for Sale, by the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes, on the Muſkingum river, oppoſite the mouth of Licking creek where the Kentucky road, leading from Wheeling croſſes ſaid river, a place equal to any in the Northweſtern Territory, for conveniency of water works. The ſale to commence on the 10th day of April next, where a plan of the town, together with the conditions of ſale may be ſeen.

JONATHAN ZANE,
JOHN M'INTIRE.

March 13, 1799.

A few ſetts of Doctor JERKINS's celebrated

Metallic Tractors,

are left for ſale at this Printing Office.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.

Two pence per pound will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags at this Office.